

## VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday, July 3, 1840.

For President,

**WILLIAM H. HARRISON,**  
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**SILAS H. JENISON.**

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

**DAVID M. CAMP.**

FOR TREASURER,

**HENRY F. JAMES.**

### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

John Quincy Adams, during the four years of his Administration, paid \$50,000,000 of the National Debt.

Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of his Administration, has squandered a Surplus Revenue of \$40,000,000 and saddled the Country with a debt of more than \$10,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration, was less than \$50,000,000.

The expenses of the Government during the three years of Martin Van Buren's Administration, amount to more than \$90,000,000 !

We are authorized to say that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who has an appointment at Barre, Mass., on the 4th of July, will, unless very pressing duties in Congress should prevent, take Stratton in his way back to Washington, and that he may be expected to address the Convention on the afternoon of the 7th of July.

### VERMONT FOREVER.

THE GREAT STATE CONVENTION.—The Burlington Free Press contains the only account we have seen as yet, of this immense assemblage. It is however brief as of necessity it must be, the paper being issued the morning after the Convention. Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE presided assisted by fourteen Vice Presidents, and Geo. B. MANSON acted as Secretary. The estimated number in attendance was from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS. His Excellency SILAS H. JENISON was unanimously re-nominated for Governor, as well as the remaining officers composing the old ticket. The Convention was addressed by Gen. Wilson of New Hampshire, Culver of New York, Upham of Montpelier, Adams of Burlington, and Briggs of Richmond.

We shall endeavor in our next to give a more detailed account of the proceedings. We have conversed with gentlemen who were present on the occasion, who abundantly confirm the above estimate of the number present. What say the Whigs of this District, shall we give them a try next week at Stratton and show the North what we can do. We can show our disposition, if nothing else.

### NOW FOR THE HEIGHTS.

#### "LET THE WELKIN RING."

Tuesday next is the day appointed for the great Whig gathering on the Heights of the Green Mountains. The occasion will call for self denial and we are glad of it. Where men can attend a political Convention without trouble or expense, what evidence is there of their interest in the great cause. The present will afford a test, whether the Whigs of this District are willing to forego some expense and the loss of some time for the purpose of deliberating on affairs of the most weighty importance. Need we point to the efforts and self denial of our Whig brethren in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and other States to stimulate the Whigs of this District to do their duty. We think this is unnecessary. When it is recollected how important the business which will come before this Convention will be, in its bearings on the coming election, certainly none will stay away on account of any trivial excuse. Let all be awake and the GATHERING WILL BE TREMENDOUS.

### MORE HUMBOLDT.

The Democrat in the call for a Loco-Convention at Payetteville on the 4th of July next says, "The only issue before the country is, whether the BANKS or the PEOPLE shall rule." To devise ways and means to settle this question, the THREE Loco Bank Directors, and one of the largest owners of stock in the Bank of Brattleboro, are sent as delegates from this place.

These "money Kings," as the Democrat calls Bank Directors and Stockholders, are to meet in grave council, and sanction measures to put down Banks, while they are daily directing them, and by every means in their power upholding them.

Will the intelligent farmers of Windham County place any confidence in men or a Party who uphold such a humbug? These gentlemen, were they to speak their real feelings would say at once, this cry about the Banks, money power, &c., is all fudge—only done for Political effect. They have been known to express as much. How much Political Integrity must such Gentlemen have? We leave it with our intelligent community to decide.

We learn that it is the intention of some individuals to attend the Stratton Convention and open booths for the sale of liquor. We believe this is to be a business meeting, and we hope that things of this kind will not be allowed by the proprietors of the land on which the Convention will be held. We say *adams, harrison*, on those who would go for

### Vermont will go for Van Buren.

Reader be not surprised at the title of this article, we make no such concession ourselves, but merely use it as an introduction to a few remarks upon the measures used by the Tories of this State to bolster up their party here, and in neighboring States. It is a last resort to stir up the party and inspire confidence in their ever vacillating ranks. The fiat has gone forth, the Prince of Democracy has in his own opinion if not in that of others settled the question. The gentleman has decided that Windham County must and shall go for the administration. A letter from Washington to a gentleman in this village, informs us that it was there boldly stated, as if incapable of contradiction, "that Vermont would go for Van Buren, and that great changes in favor of the Tories had taken place in Brattleboro East Village." This is not a solitary instance. Another gentleman informs us that while in a neighboring State a friend of the administration informed him that Vermont was sure for Van Buren. On being asked for his authority, the gentleman intimated that his information was derived from the first men of the Tory party in Vermont. We have other facts of a similar nature, but we deem it unnecessary to allude to them. Those already mentioned are sufficient for our present purpose, and show conclusively how false must be the data on which the administration found their hopes of success. Who wonders that the Tory party are sanguine when such statements are made to them. We appeal to the Whig party generally in this State and to the Whigs in Windham County especially, whether there is the least ray of hope for the party either in this County or in this State. Further we may state, that it is conceded by the most calculating and most sanguine Tories in this County that there is no hope of Vermont. We would caution the friends of the administration abroad against making any calculation on this State, as in our candid opinion, instead of the Tories carrying the day in Vermont, if the ball continues to roll on as it has done since December last, hardly a vestige will remain as a landmark to make known to posterity that such a party ever existed in the Green Mountain State. The Tories may bring out their ex-Governors, their Lawyers, and all the talent they can command, but all will prove in vain.

### Vernon Erect.

Agreeable to previous notice, the Whigs of Vernon together with friends from other neighboring towns held a public meeting on the 24th, at Whithead's Hall, for the purpose of political discussion and to respond to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler as the Whig Candidates for the coming election. The meeting was numerous attended, and was called to order by Dr. CYRUS WASHBURN, who called for a nomination of officers. Whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated and unanimously elected:

Hon. LEMUEL WHITNEY, President.

F. H. Fessenden, Secretary.

Elijah Belding, Esq., John Birge, Esq., John Melendy, Esq., Joseph Steen, Esq., Ebenezer Howe, Jr., Esq., John R. Blake, Esq., Vice Presidents.

Hon. Lemuel Whitney on taking the chair addressed the meeting in a short but appropriate and pointed speech, and then called for the business of the day. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the meeting:

Dr. Cyrus Washburn, Wm. W. Fessenden, Charles Mattoon, S. Titus.

The meeting was addressed by Joseph Steen, Esq., Judge D. Hyde, Charles Mattoon, Esq., Dr. Washburn and others. Mr. Steen's remarks were listened to with much attention, and were characterized by soundness of argument, and a clear statement of facts. The remarks of Judge Hyde were suited to the occasion and elicited the approbation of the meeting.

Mr. Mattoon occupied nearly an hour in remarks on the effects of the Sub Treasury and other leading measures of the present administration of a like nature. Various patriotic songs were interspersed in the proceedings.

The following Resolutions, which had been laid on the table, were then taken up and unanimously adopted.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1st, Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, and that we will use all reasonable means to secure his election.

2d, Resolved, That we support and admire him as a General who never lost a battle; as a soldier, who never tarnished his own or his Country's fame, by either cowardice or cruelty; as the author, and advocate in Congress of the system under which the public lands were brought within the poor man's reach; as the humane and successful negotiator with the Indian tribes.

3d, Resolved, That with a pledge as inviolate as that of the great Carthaginian General, we will not slumber at our posts, nor cease to expose the corruptions and extravagances of the present administration, until we have applied the balm to the wounds of our once prosperous, but now prostrate and suffering country.

4th, That the leading measures of the last and present administrations, tend directly to a concentration of power in the hands of the President, which will control the other departments of the Government, and thereby destroy that equilibrium which the framers of the Constitution intended to secure.

5th, Resolved, That we earnestly recommend, and will use all laudable exertions, to promote the general deposit of a new emission of national paper currency, called ballots, or votes, to emancipate our suffering Country from misrule and tyranny of the Hereditary and oppressive King Andrew of the Hermitage and the aping Dandy of Kinderhook, by electing to the People's white house the meritorious American, refined scholar, oft tried and successful hero, true patriot and able statesman, the illustrious farmer of North Bend.

6th, Resolved, That President Van Buren & his Cabinet Council have not forfeited their claims to re-election or their integrity and patriotism; because they NEVER HAD ANY.

LEMUEL WHITNEY, Pres.

F. H. FESSENDEN, Sec.

We feel that an apology is due to the Hon. HILAND HALL, our Representative in Congress, for not having before acknowledged the receipt of a variety of public documents, for which we feel much indebted. While alluding to this subject, we would not fail to notice the very able Report of this gentleman on the Virginia Revolutionary claims, Bounty land and commutation pay. It is a document requiring great labor and research, and reflects great credit on its compiler. As an evidence that we are not alone of this opinion we quote the following extract from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

"Mr Hall deserves great credit for the ability and indefatigable industry with which he has pursued this searching investigation, which must have occupied a large portion of his time during the last and the present session. Although a successful effort was made to stave off the printing of his Report on the same subject, made near the close of the last session, yet he has followed up the investigation at this session till he has succeeded in bringing before the country a more full and conclusive report; which in addition to its other merits, will doubtless save to the nation not much less than a MILLION OF DOLLARS."

The errand Editor of the Democrat still persists in calling Gen. Harrison, "a superannuated old man incapable of thinking and acting for himself," and stating, "that he has committed himself to keepers, or rather his opinions to the keeping of a Committee,"—he threatens to publish documents to prove it.—We defy him to do it—he cannot—he knows such charges are false—false as possible—and had he any regard for truth, he would desist from publishing such barefaced LIES, for political effect. We cannot better express our opinion of such a course than to quote his own language from his last paper:

"An editor of a newspaper may ignorantly publish articles taken from his exchange papers which are not true; but when he sets down and deliberately pens an utter and total falsehood, when the truth is before him as broad and dazzling as the noon-day sun, the long forefinger of scorn should be pointed at him by every man, woman and child in community!!"

Log Cabin Convention Badges.—Our active Copperplate Printer Mr Geo. R. French, has printed a beautiful badge, just the thing for the Convention on the 7th. The plate has a fine head of Harrison, a correct likeness it is said, with a view of the Battle of Tippecanoe in the background, on the one side, and a Log Cabin on the other—it is the nearest and prettiest affair we have seen for a long time. They are for sale at Mr STEEN'S BOOK STORE, we advise every Harrison Man to purchase one, as they are much to be preferred to the collars worn by the Loco's. We understand they are to be worn by the Whigs of Boston at their Celebration on the Fourth of July.

THE FRANK.—This is the title of a new weekly political paper to be published in this place, under the direction of the Young Men's Whig Association. From what we know of the general plan of it, and the manner in which it will be conducted, we think we may safely assure its supporters that they will have their money's worth. It will support the Whig ticket, and from the low price at which it is to be put to subscribers (thirty four cents for eighteen numbers) we should think almost every Whig would be disposed to take one or more copies. We understand the first number will soon be issued. We wish it all success, the wider the circulation the better.

Lawyer Brass at Washington on his late begging tour, openly stated there had been a great Loco-Foco gain in Brattleboro East Village. We deny this—we go farther, we say he knew better. We demand his proof—we demand him to make good his assertion there made. When a person has no character for veracity to lose, he may well make such statements. For his consolation we will just inform him, we can give the names of many that have left his party and joined the Whigs.

June 24th 1840. The Whigs of Vernon met & associated by choosing EBERNEZER HOWE Jr. President. Joseph Franklin, Lorenzo Brown, Isaiah W. Johnson, and Sumner Titus, Vice Presidents, and Sumner Titus Secretary.

Hiram Johnson, William Heard, William Johnson, Horace Wood, David Streeter, Henry Stebbins, Joel Pratt, and Eli Lee, Prudential Committee.

The following were duly appointed Delegates to the District and County Convention, to be held at Stratton, on the 7th of July next, viz: Joseph Franklin, Hiram Johnson, Mason Lamb, Ebenezer Howe Jr., Elijah Mason, Erasmus Hubbard Jr., Jacob Frost, Joseph Patch, Wm. Johnson, Lorenzo Brown, Horace Wood, Jonathan Belding, Sidney S. Miller, Jonathan B. Green, Lewis Gould, Samuel Tyler, Daniel Tyler, Israel Johnson, David Streeter, Chester Lee, Zenas Cutler, Philander H. Streeter, Samuel Clark Jr, Isaiah W. Johnson, Eli Lee, Sumner Titus, Joel Pratt, and every Whig in Vernon.

SUMNER TITUS, Secretary.

Alpine Farmer.—The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses; while the heavy portion of agricultural labor devolves on the wife. It is not uncommon to see a woman yoked to the plough along with an ass, while the husband guides it. A farmer of the Upper Alps counts it an act of politeness, to lend his wife to labor for a neighbor who is too much oppressed with work, and the neighbor who in his turn, lends his wife for a few days work, whenever the favor is requested.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any matrimonial baskets—she being too polite to say cradle.—Balt. Clipper.

This is as bad as the name the young lady gave to the fan. She inquired of the shop keeper if he had any Sabbada-coolers to sell.

Praise the fineness of a day when it is ended—a woman when you have known her—a word when you have proved it—a maiden when she is married—the ice when you have crossed it—and a newspaper when you have read and paid for it.

### From the Caledonian. A PEEP AT THE PAST.—C. P. VAN NESS.

In 1826, C. P. Van Ness set himself up for the office of Senator to Congress, claiming to be a Republican. But the people knew him so well they had no confidence in his political integrity, and therefore elected Mr Seymour. As might be expected, he thereupon left the Republican party and united with such old rank federalists as Buchanan, Martin Chittenden, and Stephen Haight. He was looked upon by the Republicans of those days as destitute of honesty, and the North Star, before it joined the federal Van Buren party, told some home truths about this demagogue. The articles that follow all appeared as editorial in the North Star, at the time of their several dates. Has the Leopard changed his spots? Has Van Ness become any more honest by living among the Sub Treasury nabobs of Catholic Spain? No, He has been depreciating in all the qualities of a good man. Yet our neighbor of the Star has circulated thousands of his Woodstock speech. If he was dishonest & not to be believed then, is he not so now? If any one doubts the correctness of our extracts, he can call at our office and see for himself.

From the North Star of March 27, 1827. Speaking of the "manifesto of Governor C. P. Van Ness," Mr Eaton said, "It tends, however, to confirm our suspicions respecting the political character of Mr Van Ness, namely, that he is not only assuming—for what claim had he on the Legislature to warrant him this appointment more than scores of other citizens—but vacillating, always drawn, as by the attraction of magnet, to the 'loaves and fishes,' and all for the good of the people!"

From the North Star of May 22, 1827.

"We have perused the prolix and labored replies of Mr Van Ness to Mr Bailey and Mr Slade, one of which occupies eight and the other four close columns of a newspaper. They have not to our understanding, substantiated a single charge he brought against Mr Adams or the Administration in his famous manifesto, but they prove his determination to write down the administration, and to write himself up, if possible. They go to confirm, what was before well known throughout this State, that his defeat in the Senatorial Election will never be forgiven—never forgotten. In them he declares his first address to the public intended for the United States instead of the State of Vermont, exclusively. They are replete with sophistry, and calculated to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting. It is evident that the whole is meant to have a powerful operation, on the approaching Presidential Election, and if possible, to secure him a snug seat in the Cabinet, or some other commanding station in the new government. It is one link in the great chain of operations which are intended to subvert the present government of the United States, and to exalt into power a host of unprincipled 'choice spirits,' of whom Martin Van Buren and C. P. Van Ness are specimens—and, without intending any disparagement to the character of General Jackson, we mention as our belief, that he is made the rallying point, solely for the purpose of effecting with more facility, with more certainty, their selfish and sinister objects."

From the North Star of June 12, 1827.

Our columns are again burdened with another of Mr Van Ness's rejoinders to a gentleman who considered himself implicated in the Governor's first address to the public. That address, however, was intended more particularly to co-operate with 'Southern influence' in furthering the ambitious views of the leaders of a self organized party, and to raise themselves to the highest office in the government, rather than to have any immediate bearing upon the politics, official characters, and public stations of this State.

Instead of supporting his charges against Mr Adams and the Administration, Gov. Van Ness, has, in his replies, descended to low personal abuse of the individuals who dared confront him in these unbounded charges. The burden of his song, and the unpardonable sin committed by somebody, is—the loss of his senatorial election!! His vacillating principles stood upon this as upon a pivot—wholly dependent on a contingency. If the result proved favorable, he would prove true to the Administration; if not, an apostate!—MENE TEKEL!

From the North Star of June 19, 1827.

It is presumed that it will be no less gratifying to most of our readers, than it is to ourselves, that we have this week completed the task of publishing all the tedious rejoinders of the Ex-Governor, and would have been Senator. Our opinion respecting his political integrity—or rather want of it—is well known to the readers of the Star; nor has that opinion undergone any material change, in consequence of his late political defection—for such it must be considered by those who were once his friends and supporters. We have always viewed him a political trimmer—influenced by an insatiable thirst for popularity and wealth, and destitute of those innate qualities, which alone can form the basis of republican character—true, in prosperity and adversity—through evil report and good report!

From the North Star of May 1, 1827.

The reply of Col. Charles H. Hammond to the Ex-Governor's Manifesto is received, and will appear in our next. It is written in a manly and temperate tone, and adds much to the voluminous catalogue of evidence which goes to convict his Excellency of falsehood, inordinate ambition, and sinister motives.

Good Cow.—A man near Philadelphia, has a Cow of the Short Horned Durham breed, which yields milk in prodigious quantities. In one week, ending June 7, she gave 235 quarts, averaging 33 1-3 quarts, per day. She was regularly milked three times every twenty-four hours, a fact which few understand, is important for a good cow.

Gov. PORTER has vetoed a Bill passed by the Loco-foco Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting a charter to a Bank in Lancaster county.

### From the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 4th, 1822. To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1822. Sir.—In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it. I might, it is true, avail myself of the kind of exception which you make in favor of those who had an opportunity of showing their political opinions by their conduct. But as I have no reasons to dread the most minute investigation of my opinions, and that my fellow citizens may be enabled to compare my actions with my professions, I offer you the following outlines of my political creed, which you may publish, if you think it worthy of a place in your paper. This measure is the more necessary at this time, as some of my *new friends* have very kindly, in various handbills and other anonymous publications, undertaken to make one for me, which (if I have a correct knowledge of what I myself believe) is not a very exact likeness of that which I profess.

I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams.

I deny, therefore, to the general government, the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the Constitution or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given into effect.

I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States, was unconstitutional—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect, and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional or violent and which will bring us into collision with the general government. I believe in the tendency of a large public debt to sap the foundations of the Constitution by creating a monied aristocracy, whose views and interest must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people.

I deem it the duty, therefore, of the representatives of the people to endeavor to extinguish it as soon as possible, by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the government that a proper performance of the public business will allow.

I believe in the right of the people to instruct their representatives when elected; and if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions which may be given him are from a majority of his constituents, that he is bound to obey them, unless he considers that by doing it he would violate the Constitution, in which case I think it would be his duty to resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another Representative, whose opinions would accord with their own.

I believe that the existence of slavery in our country is the greatest evil that we at present live under; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slave-holding States to offer their sister States every inducement, and afford them every facility to get rid of this curse. But I am equally convinced that, upon Constitutional grounds, as well as those of expediency and propriety, all the measures for the accomplishment of the important object of emancipation, must be begun and supported by the States holding the slaves; the Constitution gives no power to interfere in this domestic concern without the consent of those most interested; and every step which we take without their concurrence will, assuredly rivet the chains which we wish to break.

I believe that upon the preservation of the union of the States, depends the existence of our civil liberties; and that cement which binds it together is not a parcel of words written upon paper or parchment, but the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other. Destroy this, and the fabric which was reared and embellished by our ancestors, crumbles into ruins. From its disjointed parts no temple of liberty will again be reared. Discord and wars will succeed to peace and harmony—barbarism will again overspread the land; or what is scarce better, some kingly tyrant will promulgate the decrees of his will from the seat where a Washington and a Jefferson dispensed the blessings of a free and equal government. I believe it, therefore, to be the duty of a Representative to conciliate, by every possible means, the members of our great political family; and always to bear in mind that as the union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved.

WM. H. HARRISON.

\*Gen. Harrison was then a candidate for Congress.

Since the erection of a Log Cabin in Cooperstown its flag-staff has been three times cut down by Loco-Foco incendiaries. Tories have an old and inveterate hatred of Liberty Poles. They cut down in the same manner during the Revolution. But the poles went up again and the Revolution went forward triumphantly, as will the Revolution in which the Whigs are now engaged.

Albany Journal.

Corns.—An exchange paper gives the following as a never-failing cure for corns:—Take of tincture of iodine 4 drachms, ioduret of iron 12 grains, chloride of antimony 4 drachms; to be applied with a camel hair brush, after paring the corn. The sufferer will rejoice to know that three applications are generally sufficient.

### GOV. DESHA'S OPINION OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Baltimore Pilot says that an intelligent gentleman of Maryland, who lately returned from the West, has furnished the Editor with the following interesting account of a conversation held by him with the ex-Governor of Kentucky. It certainly is time, that the false and malicious charge of a want of personal courage, against a man who has braved so many dangers, and fought so many successful battles, should be done away with.

"On the 28th of May, 1840, on board the steamboat Albany, while ascending the Ohio river, ex-Governor Desha, of Kentucky, thus addressed himself to me, concerning Gen. William H. Harrison, and he did so, in consequence of a remark made by me, 'that the administration party—certainly their presses were endeavoring to make it appear that General Harrison lacked personal courage'—'This I know to be false,' said the venerable and respected Governor, 'because on the 20th August 1794, I first became acquainted with General Harrison, while he was acting as aid-de-camp to General Wayne. I saw him twice on that memorable day, exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy—the bullets flying around him, and I saw nothing like cowardice or trepidation. I saw him also at the battle of the Thames, where I commanded the left wing. He was exposed to imminent danger, and I again saw nothing like cowardice or fear. His course and conduct at the battle of Tippecanoe, ought to satisfy any and every one, that he lacks not courage. I think and know him to be a brave and good man,' &c."

What adds more force to the opinion of Governor Desha, is the well known fact, that he is in favor of the present administration, and was appointed by Mr. Poinsett one of the visitors at West Point.

### CONFESSION OF A CONVERT.

The following is capital. We copy it from the Louisville Journal. Let all accusers come out with their manifestoes.

LOUISVILLE, May 19th, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I went on Saturday to the log cabin raising as true a Van Burenite as ever sobbed a custom house check, to see what fools intelligent Whigs were going to make of themselves to humbug ignorance. But when, from Mr Field's speech, I came to understand that the log cabin and hard cider cry was not got up by the Whigs, but had originated from scoffs and jeers in democratic newspapers, cracked off in derision of an old and estimable defender of his country, for being too poor to live in a palace and drink wine, I felt a little stunned.

Thinks I to myself, does honest poverty merit contempt? If he handled millions of public money, had been less honest, might he not have been more rich than some of his scoffers? But again thinks I, I am poorer than the General; wonder if I am an object of contempt to my rich brother democrats? And sirs, I set out and saddled down a log. But now, thinks I again, I came here to hunt fools, and may be I'm making one of myself, and I'll quit and go home.

When I got home, I took a look at the likeness of Van Buren, it didn't seem to look as well as it used to. I took it down, washed its face, wiped its nose, and hung it up again, but all would not do—he still smirked through his whiskers at me, just as a shallow fool always does at a shoemaker. So I turned him face about and told him to cut! And now, sirs, I am going with the log cabin dwelling cider drinkers, to battle against those palace-dwelling champagne-drinking democrats, with full confidence that, under the humble banner of the log cabin, the nation is to be rescued from the dominion of the spoilers.

SAMUEL L. BOICOURT,

Shoemaker and Cobbler, Jefferson street.

Between Third and Fourth streets

A GOOD JOE.—It is understood that Amos Kendall will circulate about ten hundred thousand copies of the Extra Globe, and clear a hundred thousand dollars! Every post master, acts as agent for the paper, and forwards the money free of expense to Amos. The two Loco Foco members of Congress from Kentucky have subscribed for 2600 copies! These efforts on the part of the administration should be met by corresponding exertions on the part of the whigs, to increase the circulation of the Harrison papers.—This must be done in every section of the Union. The great contest is between the office holders and the people. Let the real democracy of the country be on its guard against the money power of the government. Let it be vigilant—active—and it will achieve one of the most splendid civil triumphs recorded in history.

Claremont Eagle

The Post Master General.—John M. Niles, the new Post Master General, in his life of Commodore Perry, published in 1831, giving a sketch of Gen. Harrison, said:

"The defence of Fort Meigs, and the subsequent capture of the Army, may be fairly considered the most brilliant and extraordinary events of the War."

In referring to the battle of the Thames Mr Niles said:

"It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the National Arms and the troops by whom it was achieved." "The action, and the movement which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the JUDGMENT AND COOL INTREPIDITY OF GENERAL HARRISON; and indeed all the events of the campaign support these characteristics; the DISASTERS ATTENDING IT HAVING IN NO INSTANCE BEEN IMPUTED TO HIM."

OBITUARY.—Dr. Benjamin Harrison died very suddenly last week, at the residence of his father, Gen. W. H. Harrison, at North Bend. He was in the 34th year of his age. His funeral will take place this morning at the Bend. This intelligence will be a very great shock to the General, as the Doctor was in good health when he started for Fort Meigs.